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Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

Budget for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the budget for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, which amounts to US$ 32,351,000.

The budget provides for the deployment of 135 military observers, 18 civilian police, 114 international staff and 209 national staff.

The total resource requirements for UNOMIG for the financial period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 have been linked to the mission's objective through several results-based frameworks, grouped by components: substantive civilian, military, civilian police and support. The human resources of the mission in terms of number of personnel have been provided for in accordance with the individual components, with the exception of the mission's executive direction and management, which was determined in relation to the mission as a whole. The financial resources for operational items have been linked to the support component by identifying quantitative outputs for expenditure classes under operational costs.

The explanations of variances in resource levels, both human resources and financial resources, have been linked, where applicable, to specific outputs planned by the mission.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

				Variance	
Category	*Expenditures (2002/03)*	*Apportionment (2003/04)*	*Cost estimates (2004/05)*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	3 345.0	3 483.0	3 931.0	448.0	12.9
Civilian personnel	14 595.1	15 113.7	16 795.6	1 681.9	11.1
Operational costs	10 881.6	12 112.3	11 624.4	(487.9)	(4.0)
Gross requirements	**28 821.7**	**30 709.0**	**32 351.0**	**1 642.0**	**5.3**
Staff assessment income	1 920.3	1 960.2	2 193.9	233.7	11.9
Net requirements	**26 901.4**	**28 748.8**	**30 157.1**	**1 408.3**	**4.9**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	18.6	—	(18.6)	(100.0)
Total requirements	**28 821.7**	**30 727.6**	**32 351.0**	**1 623.4**	**5.3**

Human resources

	Military observers[a]	*Civilian police*[a]	*International staff*	*National staff*[b]	*Total*
Executive direction and management					
Approved 2003/04	—	—	7	7	**14**
Proposed 2004/05	—	—	8	8	**16**
Components					
Substantive civilian					
Approved 2003/04	—	—	13	3	**16**
Proposed 2004/05	—	—	14	3	**17**
Military					
Approved 2003/04	135	—	3	28	**166**
Proposed 2004/05	135	—	3	29	**167**
Civilian police					
Approved 2003/04	—	—	—	—	—
Proposed 2004/05	—	18	3	10	**31**
Support					
Approved 2003/04	—	—	86	139	**225**
Proposed 2004/05	—	—	86	159	**245**
Total					
Approved 2003/04	135	—	109	177	**421**
Proposed 2004/05	135	18	114	209	**476**
Net change	**—**	**18**	**5**	**32**	**55**

[a] Represents highest level of authorized/proposed strength.
[b] Includes National Officers and National General Service staff.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section IV of the present report.

I. Mandate and planned results

1. The mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 937 (1994). The most recent continuation of the mandate was provided by the Council in its resolution 1494 (2003) of 30 July 2003.

2. The mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

3. Within this overall objective, the mission will, during the budget period, contribute to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by standard components: substantive civilian, military, civilian police and support, which reflect, rather than determine, the common programmatic nature of the expected accomplishments and outputs contained in the components.

4. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the time frame of the mission, and the indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. The human resources of the mission in terms of number of personnel have been provided for in accordance with the individual components, with the exception of the mission's executive direction and management which was determined in relation to the mission as a whole. The financial resources for operational items have been linked to the support component by identifying quantitative outputs for expenditure classes under operational costs. Variances in the number of personnel, compared to the budget of 2003/04, including reclassifications, have been explained under the respective components and have been linked, where applicable, to the corresponding outputs in the frameworks.

5. The mission's liaison office is based in the capital city of Tbilisi, the location of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The mission's headquarters is in Sukhumi, some 350 kilometres from the capital city; it contains a second office for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as the permanent office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the Chief Administrative Officer. The mission's sector headquarters are located in Gali and Zugdidi. All travel of the mission's personnel and transport of goods and services between those locations are operated by the mission.

Executive direction and management

6. Overall mission direction and management are to be provided by the immediate Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Human resources: Executive direction and management

	International staff										
Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General											
Approved 2003/04	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	**7**	7	—	**14**
Proposed 2004/05	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	**8**	8	—	**16**
Net change	—	—	—	—	**1**	—	—	**1**	**1**	—	**2**

[a] Includes National Officers and National General Service staff.

7. The post of one additional interpreter at the Field Service level is requested to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in meeting the demand of providing all communication and reports in two languages to the parties on mission-wide issues. Under the current arrangements, political affairs officers and civil affairs officers at the P-3 and P-4 level perform this task in addition to their normal functions, which affects their productivity, while the outputs reflected under component 1, Substantive civilian, are based on a full availability of the substantive personnel. The nature and the confidentiality of the work requires the new post to be at the international level.

8. It is also proposed to establish a national post of receptionist for the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Tbilisi. The nature of the office entails receiving visitors from Governments, embassies and international organizations, necessitating the presence of a receptionist.

Component 1: Substantive civilian

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.1 Progress towards political settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict	1.1.1 The two sides participate in regular meetings on security guarantees, return of internally displaced persons and refugees, and economic projects
	1.1.2 The two sides agree to participate in regular meetings on political issues
	1.1.3 Three signed agreements between the parties related to security guarantees, the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, and economic projects

Outputs

- Chaired four high-level meetings of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General with the participation of the parties to the conflict — three meetings to be held in Geneva and one in New York
- Bimonthly consultations with the Group of Friends in preparation for, and follow-up to, United Nations-led peace process activities, in particular the above high-level meetings of the Group of Friends to be held in the capitals of the Member States constituting the Group of Friends, in Tbilisi and in New York
- Monthly consultations with international organizations and agencies active in Georgia on projects and initiatives in support of the United Nations-led peace process
- Chaired three meetings of each of the three task forces dealing with political/security matters, and political aspects of return of refugees/internally displaced persons and of economic projects respectively
- One meeting on confidence-building measures with the participation of the sides, the Group of Friends, other international organizations, as well as civil society actors
- Chaired three meetings of the Coordinating Council and its three associated working groups, dealing with technical aspects of security matters, of internally displaced persons and refugees, and of socio-economic issues respectively
- Four reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council
- Provision to the parties of four analytical papers on key substantive and political issues in order to familiarize them with, and sensitize about, best practices/lessons learned from United Nations-led peace processes in other conflict areas
- Six public information events (feature stories, round tables) organized, inter alia, to promote a climate of trust and foster mutual understanding between representatives of various layers of society of both sides

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.2 Progress towards return of refugees/internally displaced persons to the Gali district	1.2.1 4,000 internally displaced persons and refugees returned to places of permanent residence in the Gali district (35,000 to 40,000 had returned by beginning 2003)

Outputs

- Mobilized resources from donor countries and international organizations to support the rehabilitation of areas of return through regular bilateral contacts and sensitization about the needs on the ground
- Bimonthly updates of village profiles, indicating changes in the pattern of return

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.3 Increased respect for human rights throughout Abkhazia, particularly in the Gali district	1.3.1 Increase in number of human rights complaints (based on the successful resolution of cases) followed up by the local authorities from 30 in 2002/03 to 35 in 2004/05

Outputs

- 260 persons, including returnees, assisted/counselled/advised in finding legal ways to address problems
- Seven community projects on human rights topics fostered through resource mobilization for, participation in, and monitoring of these projects
- Fifteen human rights awareness programmes (brochures, booklets, TV programmes, round tables) fostered through resource mobilization for, participation in, and monitoring of these programmes
- Three human rights training courses for 40 law enforcement personnel fostered through resource mobilization for, participation in, and monitoring of these training courses

External factors

The two sides are willing to cooperate

Third parties are willing to support and facilitate the peace process. The election campaigns and outcome of the elections in Abkhazia, Georgia, and in Georgia in 2004 will not have a negative impact on the political process

Human resources: Component 1. Substantive civilian

	International staff										
Civilian staff	*USG -ASG*	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General											
Approved 2003/04	—	1	3	7	—	2	—	**13**	3	—	**16**
Proposed 2004/05	—	1	3	8	—	2	—	**14**	3	—	**17**
Net change	—	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	**1**	—	—	**1**

[a] Includes National Officers and National General Service staff.

Expected accomplishment/output

Expected accomplishment 1.3

Outputs

- 260 persons, including returnees, assisted/counselled/advised in finding legal ways to address problems
- Seven community projects on human rights topics fostered through resource mobilization for, participation in, and monitoring of these projects
- Fifteen human rights awareness programmes (brochures, booklets, TV programmes, round tables) fostered through resource mobilization for, participation in, and monitoring of these programmes
- Three human rights training courses for 40 law enforcement personnel fostered through resource mobilization for, participation in, and monitoring of these training courses

Justification

International staff: 1 additional post

One additional human rights officer post at the P-3 level is requested for the Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia, necessitated by the increased political sensitivity and greater focus placed on the activities of the Office, combined with an expected greater influx of refugees and internally displaced persons to the Gali district, and the willingness of the parties to open a Gali branch of the Human Rights Office. Moreover, the establishment of a task force on humanitarian issues has added an additional responsibility to the Office. This additional post would contribute to the promotion, awareness-raising and training activities, as well as the protection activities of the mission by increasing by 49 per cent the number of human rights violations investigated and assisted, from 175 in 2002/03 to 260 in 2004/05

Component 2: Military

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.1 Compliance with the Moscow Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces	2.1.1 50 per cent reduction of violations of the ceasefire agreement (as compared to 4 violations in 2002/03)
	2.1.2 Agreement of the parties to a confidence-building mechanism that would reduce tension in the Kodori valley
	2.1.3 Zero introduction of heavy weapons in the Kodori valley

Outputs

- Weekly quadripartite meetings with the two sides at the liaison level
- Daily meetings in sectors and headquarters at the liaison level
- 13,104 military observer mobile patrol days (an average of 63 patrols per week (9 per day x 7 days) x 4 persons per patrol x 52 weeks) in Gali and Zugdidi
- 1,560 military observer mobile patrol days (1 operational patrol for 6 days per week averaging 5 persons per patrol x 52 weeks) in the Kodori valley
- 231 military observer joint investigation patrols (52 patrols averaging 3 persons; in addition, 25 patrols for extraordinary investigations)
- 3,000 military observer mobile liaison patrols in Zugdidi, Gali, Sukhumi and Tbilisi (2 persons per patrol per day per location, plus an estimated 40 additional ad hoc liaison patrols)
- 500 hours of air patrols in Gali and Zugdidi (5 hours in each sector per week, i.e., 10 hours per week, i.e., approximately 500 for 48-52 weeks)
- 120 hours of air patrols in the Kodori valley
- 100 per cent of violations of Moscow Agreement investigated

External factors

The two sides are willing to cooperate

Irregular armed groups do not negatively affect the security situation. The security situation permits air patrols. The sides will demonstrate commitment to guarantee the security of UNOMIG personnel in the Kodori valley

Human resources: Component 2. Military

	Total
I. Military observers	
Approved 2003/04	**135**
Proposed 2004/05	**135**
Net change	**—**

	International staff										
II. Civilian staff	*USG -ASG*	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff[a]*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Chief Military Observer											
Approved 2003/04	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	**3**	28	—	**31**
Proposed 2004/05	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	**3**	29	—	**32**
Net change	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**1**
Grand total (I-II)											
Approved 2003/04											**166**
Proposed 2004/05											**167**
Net change											**1**

[a] Includes National Officers and National General Service staff.

Expected accomplishment/output

Expected accomplishment 2.1

Outputs

- 1,560 military observer mobile patrol days (1 operational patrol for 6 days per week averaging 5 persons per patrol x 52 weeks) in the Kodori valley
- 120 hours of air patrols in the Kodori valley

Justification

National staff: 1 additional post

One additional national Interpreter post is needed as UNOMIG will now be patrolling the Kodori Valley in two different directions, the upper Kodori valley from Khida Pass and the lower Kodori valley from Amtkel

Component 3: Civilian police

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
3.1 Enhancement of public law and order in Gali and Zugdidi districts	3.1.1 Ten new hirings of local staff of Georgian origin into the law enforcement agencies in the Gali district (including in higher command echelons). By December 2003, the number of local staff of Georgian origin is 4
	3.1.2 Increase from 300 in 2002/03 to 450 in the number of requests for assistance by the local population to the local law enforcement agencies in the Zugdidi district; increase from 100 in 2002/03 to 200 in the number of requests for assistance by the local population to the local law enforcement agencies in the Gali district
	3.1.3 Agreement of the sides to extend the territorial and criminal jurisdiction of the Joint Fact-finding Group

Outputs

- Mobilized resources from donor countries and international organizations to support the development (equipment and facilities) and training of local law enforcement agencies through regular bilateral contacts and sensitization about the needs on the ground
- 60 local police officers trained at Kosovo Police Service School
- Weekly meetings of both the Joint Fact-finding Group and the quadripartite meeting, with the participation of the local law enforcement agencies, the district authorities, and the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force, prepared, held and followed up
- 11,680 civilian police mobile patrol days (4 daily patrols (2 in each sector) x 365 patrol days x 2 police officers per patrol) in Gali and Zugdidi sectors to assess the security situation and advise local law enforcement officers
- Weekly meetings at the command level with local law enforcement agencies
- Six public information events (round tables, "open house") organized or facilitated to enhance awareness of the role of police in society and promote confidence between the local population and law enforcement agencies

External factors

The two sides are willing to cooperate

Donors are willing to provide financial support and training for law enforcement agencies. Availability of suitably qualified candidates to join the police service

Human resources: Component 3. Civilian police

	Total
I. Civilian police	
Approved 2003/04	—
Proposed 2004/05	**18**
Net change	**18**

	International staff										
II. Civilian staff	*USG -ASG*	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Senior Police Adviser											
Approved 2003/04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proposed 2004/05	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	**3**	10	—	**13**
Net change	**—**	**—**	**2**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**10**	**—**	**13**
Grand total (I-II)											
Approved 2003/04											—
Proposed 2004/05											**31**
Net change											**31**

[a] Includes National Officers and National General Service staff.

9. Following the Security Council's endorsement in its resolution 1494 (2003) of 30 July 2003 of the Secretary-General's recommendation that a civilian police component of 20 officers be added to the mission, it is proposed to deploy 18 civilian police officers to Sukhumi, Tbilisi, Gali and Zugdidi, to be supervised by one Senior Police Adviser at the P-5 level and one Chief of Staff at the P-4 level. The Senior Police Adviser will lead and direct all the civilian police officers in the mission and will advise the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and interact at the highest level with the local law enforcement agencies. The Chief of Staff will support the Senior Police Adviser and will coordinate all administrative and managerial issues of the civilian police component, and will also deal with all matters relating to discipline and internal investigations. It is also proposed to create a post of a civil affairs officer at the P-3 level, necessitated by the deployment of the civilian police component to the Gali and Zugdidi sectors, the anticipated organized and dignified return of internally displaced persons, and the forthcoming implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Development Programme feasibility study mission to rehabilitate Gali and its surrounding

districts. The civil affairs officer will assist the Senior Police Adviser on civil affairs matters and maintain liaison with the local law enforcement agencies.

10. Seven national language assistant posts are requested to help the civilian police officers in their contacts with the local authorities and population, and three support staff posts (one in Sukhumi, one in Gali and one in Zugdidi) are requested for administrative and secretarial functions.

Component 4: Support

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
4.1 Effective and efficient logistical and administrative support to the mission	4.1.1 The percentage of total inventory value awaiting write-off disposal will be reduced from 5.1 per cent as at 30 June 2003 to 0 per cent as at 30 June 2005
	4.1.3 The percentage of total vehicle availability as at 30 June 2005 increased to 98 per cent compared to 90 per cent in 2002/03
	4.1.4 400 per cent increase in data availability to the Tbilisi liaison office compared to 2003/04, in respect of 512 Kb in 2003/04 compared to 2 Mb in 2004/05

Outputs

Service improvements

- Galileo (inventory and procurement management system) installed and 35 mission staff trained
- Replaced 6 heavy armoured vehicles with chronic service problems with a more reliable type of vehicles
- An E1 (512 Kb in 2003/04 to 2 Mb in 2004/05) provided to Tbilisi liaison office
- Simplified management structure by consolidating five sections (transport, engineering, United Nations Movement Control Unit (MovCon), Communication and Information Technology Service (CITS) and air operations) under Chief of Technical Services

Military personnel

- Rotated 115 military observers and 16 civilian police officers

Civilian personnel

- Administered 102 international and 199 national staff contracts

Facilities and infrastructure

- Eight bridges and 68 km of roads repaired to facilitate military observation patrols

Ground transportation

- 128 light and 52 heavy special vehicles maintained

Air transportation

- 8,000 passengers and 70,000 tons of cargo transported by air

Communications

- 10 telephone exchanges supported for 450 users

Information technology

- 307 desktops, 98 laptops and 31 servers at four locations supported, maintained and repaired
- Wide area network supported with 450 users
- Five critical support software applications (ePAS, eMaRS, ADS, SAN and data security) implemented/supported

External factors

The impact of the security situation will not negatively impact support activities. The security situation will allow air patrols. Political decisions will not impact the movement of staff, equipment and supplies.

Human resources: Component 4. Support

	International staff										
Civilian staff	*USG -ASG*	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer											
Approved 2003/04	—	1	4	11	50	15	5	**86**	139	—	**225**
Proposed 2004/05	—	1	4	11	50	15	5	**86**	159	—	**245**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**20**	—	**20**

[a] Includes National Officers and National General Service staff.

11. It is proposed to reclassify the post of Chief, General Services, currently at the P-4 level into a post of Chief, Technical Services, at the P-5 level, with the aim of simplifying the management structure by consolidating under the Chief of Technical Services five sections currently directly reporting to the Chief Administrative Officer, thus enabling the latter to concentrate more on strategic and planning functions rather than on operational tasks.

12. It is also proposed to regularize 20 individual contracts on special service agreements that are under operational costs in the financial period 2003/04 into 20 national posts (fixed-term contracts under the 100 series) in the financial period 2004/05 in the areas of engineering, communications, information technology, general services, transport, finance and personnel. An overall survey by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations revealed that those posts concern core functions on a continuous basis for which the current individual contracts are not appropriate.

II. Resource requirements

A. Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005.)

Category	*Expenditures (2002/03)* (1)	*Apportionment (2003/04)* (2)	*Cost estimates (2004/05)* (3)	*Variance* Amount (4) = (3) - (2)	*Variance* Percentage (5) = (4) ÷ (2)
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	3 317.1	3 455.1	3 378.7	(76.4)	(2.2)
Military contingents	27.9	27.9	64.3	36.4	130.3
Civilian police	—	—	488.0	488.0	—
Formed police units	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**3 345.0**	**3 483.0**	**3 931.0**	**448.0**	**12.9**
Civilian personnel					
International staff[a]	12 341.9	12 810.4	14 273.6	1 463.2	11.4
National staff[b]	2 253.2	2 303.3	2 522.0	218.7	9.5
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**14 595.1**	**15 113.7**	**16 795.6**	**1 681.9**	**11.1**
Operational costs					
General temporary assistance	115.2	84.2	109.0	24.8	29.5
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants	—	—	—	—	—
Official travel	677.6	603.7	690.5	86.8	14.4
Facilities and infrastructure	2 457.1	2 501.2	2 209.8	(291.4)	(11.6)
Ground transportation	1 252.9	1 189.0	2 619.0	1 430.0	120.3
Air transportation	2 879.4	4 095.6	2 588.8	(1 506.8)	(36.8)
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	1 475.3	1 473.5	1 673.9	200.4	13.6
Information technology	1 211.5	1 254.9	915.2	(339.7)	(27.1)
Medical	168.9	134.0	39.3	(94.7)	(70.7)
Special equipment	16.9	—	14.7	14.7	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	626.8	776.2	764.2	(12.0)	(1.5)
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**10 881.6**	**12 112.3**	**11 624.4**	**(487.9)**	**(4.0)**
Gross requirements	**28 821.7**	**30 709.0**	**32 351.0**	**1 642.0**	**5.3**
Staff assessment income	1 920.3	1 960.2	2 193.9	233.7	11.9
Net requirements	**26 901.4**	**28 748.8**	**30 157.1**	**1 408.3**	**4.9**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	18.6	—	(18.6)	(100.0)
Total requirements	**28 821.7**	**30 727.6**	**32 351.0**	**1 623.4**	**5.3**

[a] Cost estimates for 2004/05 are inclusive of a 10 per cent vacancy rate, as in 2003/04.
[b] Cost estimates for 2004/05 are inclusive of a 5 per cent vacancy rate, as in 2003/04.

B. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

13. Requirements for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment (wet-lease) and self-sustainment in the total amount of $91,800, as follows:

Category	*Estimated amount (Thousands of US dollars)*
Major equipment	64.3
Self-sustainment	
Miscellaneous general stores	0.6
Medical services	26.9
Subtotal	**27.5**
Total	**91.8**

III. Analysis of variances[1]

Reference

This section describes the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

- **Mandate**: Variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate, or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate
- **External**: Variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations
- **Cost parameters**: Variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies
- **Management**: Variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g. by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g. by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs), and/or from performance-related issues (e.g. by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment)

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$36.4	130.3%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

14. Two ambulances provided by the Government of Germany considered as voluntary contributions in kind in the 2003/04 budget are now reimbursed as contingent-owned equipment on a wet-lease basis following the signature of a new Memorandum of Understanding.

	Variance	
Civilian police	$488.0	%

- **Mandate: addition of a civilian police component to the mission**

15. Following the endorsement by the Security Council, in its resolution 1494 (2003) of 30 July 2003, of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that a civilian police component be added to UNOMIG, provision is made for 18 civilian police officers with respect to mission subsistence allowance, emplacement and rotation travels, clothing allowance, and death and disability compensation, taking into account a 10 per cent vacancy factor adjustment.

	Variance	
International staff	$1,463.2	11.4%

- **Mandate: addition of a civilian police component and a human rights office to the mission**

16. The increased requirements result mainly from the creation of the three international posts related to the addition of the civilian police component to the mission, and of one new post of human rights officer for the Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, as explained under components 3 and 1 respectively.

	Variance	
National staff	$218.7	9.5%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

17. The increased requirements result mainly from the proposal to regularize 20 individual contracts into 20 national posts, as explained under component 4.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$24.8	29.5%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

18. It is proposed to hire under appointments of limited duration eight additional security guards to improve the mission's control over its group of guards provided by a private security company, which is the main contributing factor to the increased requirements.

	Variance	
Official travel	$86.8	14.4%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

Expected accomplishment/outputs
Expected accomplishment 1.1
Outputs
• Chaired four high-level meetings of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General with the participation of the parties to the conflict: three meetings to be held in Geneva and one in New York
• Bimonthly consultations with the Group of Friends in preparation for, and follow-up to, United Nations-led peace process activities, in particular the above high-level meetings of the Group of Friends, to be held in the capitals of the Member States constituting the Group of Friends, in Tbilisi and in New York
Justification
The increased requirements are mainly attributable to additional travel needs for political consultations with countries participating in the Group of Friends (Germany, France, United Kingdom, Russian Federation and United States), following the positive impact of the February 2003 meeting of the Group of Friends

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($291.4)	(11.6%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and outputs**

19. The reduced requirements are mainly attributable to the completion of the major office rehabilitation projects during 2003/04, with corresponding reductions in alteration and renovation services, accommodation equipment and office equipment.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$1,430.0	120.3%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

Expected accomplishment/output
Expected accomplishment 4.1
Output
Service improvements
• Replaced 6 heavy armoured vehicles with chronic service problems with a more reliable type of vehicle

Justification

The additional requirements result mainly from the replacement of six heavy armoured vehicles with chronic service problems with a more reliable type of vehicle, leading to improved vehicle availability of 98 per cent in 2004/05 compared to 90 per cent in 2002-2003, and of 16 general-purpose obsolete and damaged vehicles, compared to only two sedans and one truck in 2003/04, following the pattern of replacement of used vehicles in the mission

	Variance	
Air transportation	($1,506.8)	(36.8%)

- **External: the security situation does not allow the deployment of the third light tactical helicopter**

20. Since the shooting down of a UNOMIG helicopter in 2001, the deployment of the third tactical helicopter has been continuously postponed. As the security situation is still uncertain, the provision for this third helicopter has been removed from the budget.

	Variance	
Communications	$200.4	13.6%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

21. The variance is mainly attributable to increased requirements for spare parts, as shipments of communication equipment received from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, during the past two financial periods arrived at the mission without the necessary spare parts.

	Variance	
Information technology	($339.7)	(27.1%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

22. The variance is mainly attributable to lower acquisition of equipment, following the mission's review of its information technology requirements.

	Variance	
Medical	($94.7)	(70.7%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

23. The reduced requirements result from the implementation of the new Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Germany, providing for medical supplies for the military observers and the civilian police officers, which would thus no longer have to be purchased by the mission.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$14.7	%

- **External: the security situation in the Gali sector**

24. The variance results from the high mine threat, particularly in the Gali sector, requiring the replacement of mine and metal detectors to maintain an adequate stock of detectors for safety purposes.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

25. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNOMIG are:**

(a) **Appropriation of the amount of $32,351,000, for the maintenance of the mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005;**

(b) **Assessment of the amount in paragraph (a) above at a monthly rate of $2,695,917, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the mission.**

V. Summary of follow-up actions taken to implement requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the United Nations Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services

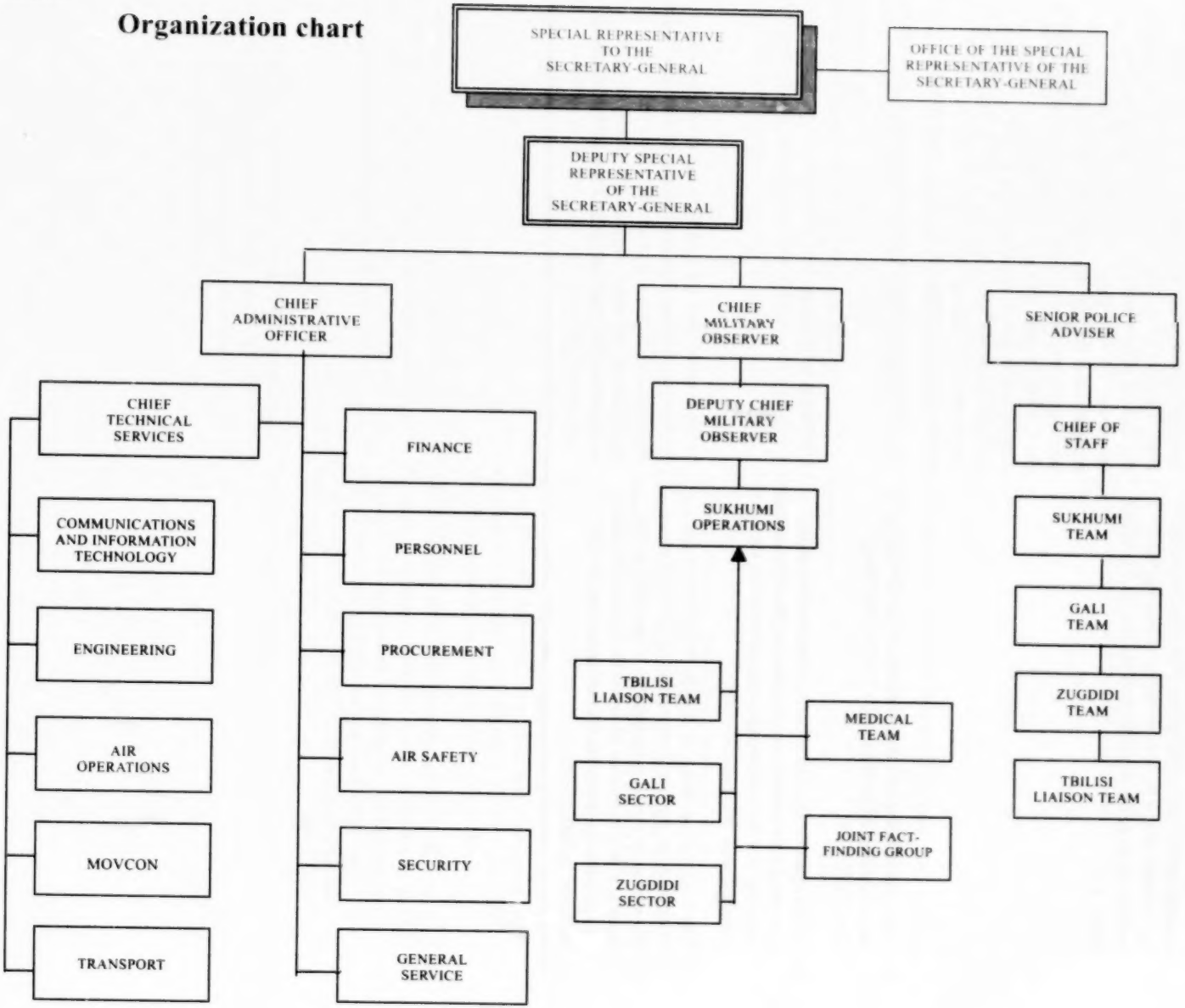
Requests/recommendation	*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/57/772/Add.1)	
1. The Advisory Committee requests that in the future the Secretariat indicate in supplementary information provided to the Committee whether the lower deployment of military observers was related to the difficulty in obtaining them or was due to other reasons; measures proposed to be taken to address the problem should also be provided to the Committee. (para. 11)	The current deployment of military observers is at budgeted level as a result of timely efforts at Headquarters and is expected to remain stable.

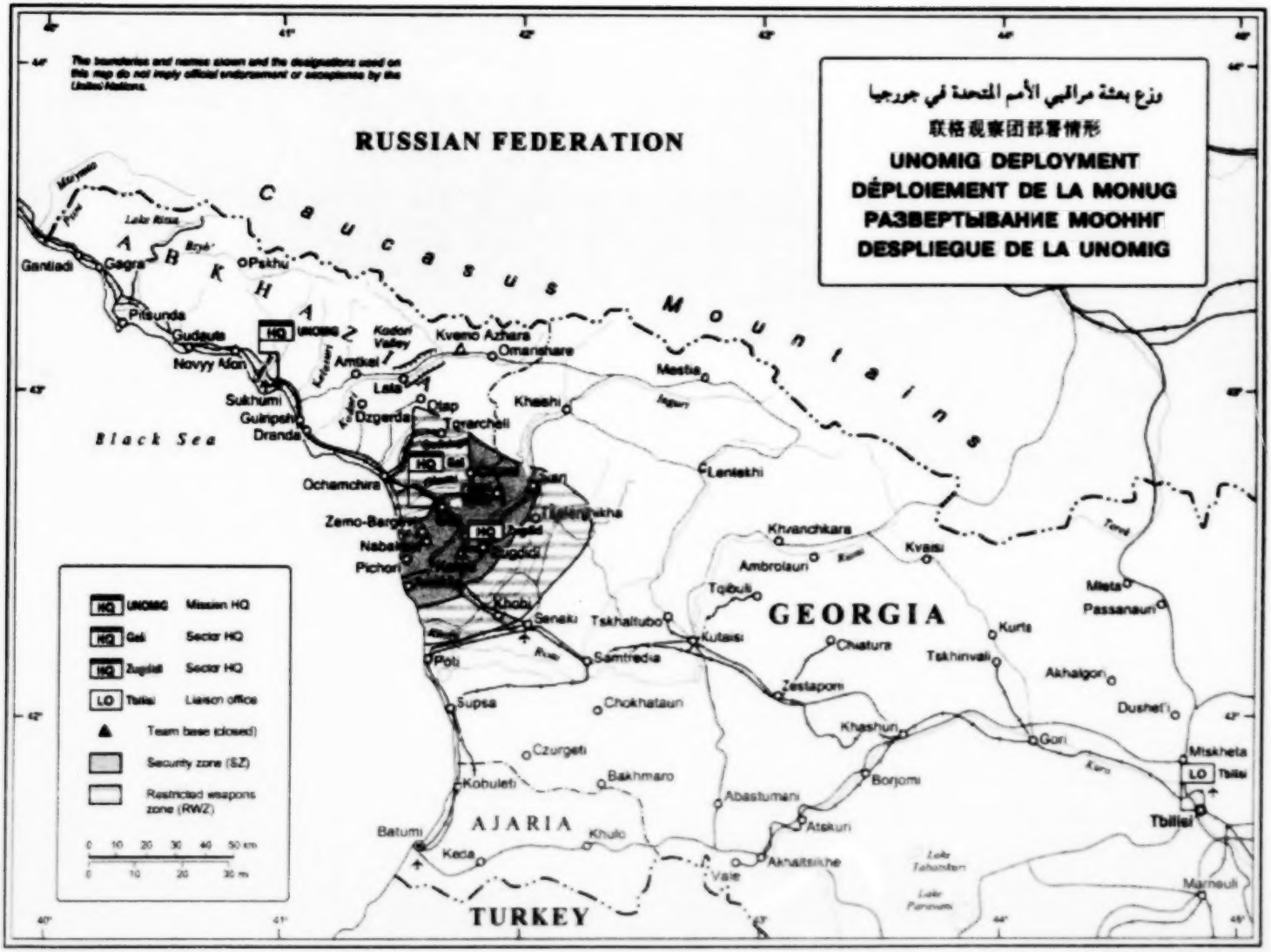
2. The Committee recommends that the current deployment and staff adequacy be kept under review to ensure optimum use of currently approved staff resources. Should additional needs be identified, the subsequent request should be made with full justification taking into account mandate implementation, the efficient use of the Organization's investment in technology and any potential for redeployment. Therefore, at this stage, the Committee does not support the establishment of the two national staff posts. (para. 14)	UNOMIG has reviewed its staffing structure and has incorporated in the 2004/05 budget primarily new posts related to the expanded mandate and related activities of the mission, or related to the regularization exercise of its core outsourced functions.
3. With regard to the Mission's review of its travel requirements, the Committee reiterates its request and recommends against the requested resource growth of $79,700 for travel. Moreover, the Committee recommends that in implementing the travel programme of the mission, priority be given to travel related to political consultations and within mission areas. (para. 17)	UNOMIG has reviewed its travel requirements with a view to achieving economies and has installed a teleconferencing capability to reduce the need for travel. However, given the location of the mission, travel in and out of the mission area is very time-consuming and expensive: travel through Tbilisi is still tied to the connecting United Nations flights between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, which provide connections only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Air fares through Tbilisi are sometimes twice as expensive as through Trabzon, Turkey. However, travel through Trabzon and Istanbul necessitates spending at least two more days on the road.
4. With regard to information technology requirements, the Committee is of the view that there is a potential for savings in this area. (para. 18)	UNOMIG has reviewed its IT requirements, and projects a 33.3% decrease in purchase of IT equipment in 2004/05 compared to 2003/04. Most of the needs are, however, mandated by programmes and systems increasingly distributed by Headquarters to the Field, which has limited control over them.
5. The Committee requests that the information technology programme of the mission be reviewed with a view to achieving economies by establishing its most effective and efficient configuration. (para. 19)	UNOMIG has identified potential areas of savings in IT such as licences, fees and rental of software, and software and equipment acquisition, leading to an overall decrease of budgeted estimates for information technology of 27.1% compared to the 2003/04 budget.
6. The Committee requests that significant variances in resource requirements, both positive and negative, be more fully explained and justified in detail in future budget documents. (para. 20)	UNOMIG will comply.

7. With regard to the Carlog system: the Committee remains to be convinced of the cost-effectiveness of the system, and it therefore requests that the next budget submission provide information to this effect. (para. 21)	The cost-effectiveness of the system is provided through extended life expectancy of the vehicular fleet, whereas in the past vehicles were abused due to the lack of proper control that the Carlog ensures (record of driver's name, time started, distance travelled and speed); the improved safety both for passengers and vehicles due to speed limitations set in the Carlog system, and anti-theft device. As a consequence, the mission projects a 59.6% decrease in repairs and maintenance and a 29.1% decrease in spare parts (excluding exceptional security requirements) in 2004/05 compared to 2003/04.
8. The Committee expresses concern about the delay in the process of appointing an air safety assistant. (para. 22)	The air safety assistant has now been recruited.
9. With regard to the use of aircraft by non-mission personnel and related reimbursement, the Committee requests that this information be provided in the future. (para. 23)	UNOMIG will comply.
10. The Committee observes that no information on contributions by the Government of Georgia under the status-of-mission agreement is included in the report. The Committee requests that this information be included in future budget submissions for the mission. (para. 25)	At the present time UNOMIG is not receiving any contributions from the Government of Georgia under the status-of-mission agreement. However, negotiations are under way for UNOMIG to gain exemptions from air navigation and related charges.

Annex

Organization chart





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Agenda item 145 (a)
Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Report of the Secretary-General

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03-66687 (E) 290104

Summary

The present report contains the performance report for the budget of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

Expenditure for UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 has been linked to the Force objectives through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by components, namely, operations and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*[a]	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	19 451.2	19 309.3	141.9	0.7
Civilian personnel	6 629.3	6 892.7	(263.4)	(4.0)
Operational costs	12 911.3	12 773.7	137.6	1.1
Gross requirements	**38 991.8**	**38 975.7**	**16.1**	**0.04**
Staff assessment income	919.8	1 006.4	(86.6)	(9.4)
Net requirements	**38 072.0**	**37 969.3**	**102.7**	**0.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**38 991.8**	**38 975.7**	**16.1**	**0.04**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	—	—	—
Military contingents	1 037	1 040	(0.3)
Civilian police	—	—	—
Formed police units	—	—	—
International staff	41	38	7.3
National staff	89	86	3.7
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved strength.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 26 February 2002 (A/56/832) and amounted to $38,991,800 gross ($38,072,000 net). It provided for 1,037 military personnel, 41 international staff and 89 national staff. On the basis of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 25 of its report dated 4 April 2002 (A/56/887/Add.8), the General Assembly, by its resolution 56/294 of 27 June 2002, appropriated an amount of $39 million gross ($38.1 million net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

2. The mandate of the Force was established by Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974. The mandate for the performance period was provided by Security Council resolutions 1415 (2002) of 30 May 2002 and 1451 (2002) of 17 December 2002.

3. The Force is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

4. Within this overall objective, during the performance report period the Force has contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components: operations and support. The components reflect, rather than determine, the common programmatic nature of the expected accomplishments and outputs contained therein.

5. The frameworks represent a shift towards a results-based budgeting approach. The 2002/03 budget did not include standard frameworks for planned results, which would have been the baseline against which performance would be measured and reported. Therefore, the Force's mandate performance is presented in a transitional format showing the actual indicators of achievement and actual outputs during the 2002/03 period for which information was available. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the time frame of the mandate, and the actual indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the performance period. The actual outputs represent the contributions made by the Force towards the expected accomplishments during the performance period.

Component 1: Operations

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1 The parties acted in accordance and complied with the Disengagement Agreement	1.1.1 One serious violation, 367 minor violations

Actual outputs

- Bi-weekly high-level meetings between the Force Commander and the senior Syrian delegate
- Monthly meetings between the Force Commander and high-level Israel Defense Force commanders
- 6 meetings held between the Force Commander and the head of the Liaison and Foreign Relations Division of the Israel Defense Forces
- 5 meetings held between ambassadors in Damascus and Tel Aviv (with the five permanent members of the Security Council and troop-contributing countries) and the Force Commander
- 6,883 day patrols (3,989 foot, 2,384 vehicle, 510 standing) and 1,689 night patrols conducted
- 5,840 daily observation and checkpoint activities (2 soldiers x 8 checkpoints x 365 days), conducted by both line battalions and the integrated force reserve platoons
- 24 military training exercises to validate the operational and support concept
- One serious and 367 minor violations were recorded, and protest letters were issued within one day of incident
- Two reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.2 Reduced threat of mines within the area of separation and area of limitation	1.2.1 No persons killed or injured by exploding mines or ordnance

Actual outputs

- 37 mines (all types) and 56 pieces of unexploded ordnance destroyed by Force explosive ordnance device teams
- 5 meetings conducted with the senior Syrian delegate, the Syrian armed forces, Syrian civilian authorities and the United Nations Children's Fund to discuss progress of Syrian demining activities in the area of separation and details of the UNDOF project to remark the Alpha and Bravo lines

Comments

Implementation of the new operational concept under the modernization programme has reduced the UNDOF area of separation deployment from 30 to 27 positions. It is UNDOF's intent to downsize to 19 positions by 30 June 2005, offsetting the reduction in fixed patrol bases by increased mobile patrolling

The Syrian Government continued to cooperate with UNDOF to ensure that developments in the area of separation did not hinder UNDOF in performing its operational tasks

Component 2: Support

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1 Effective and efficient logistical and administrative support to the mission	2.1.1 Direct e-mail, Internet and improved telephone access benefiting 147 military personnel established in 6 out of 19 positions
	2.1.2 Completed the first stages of construction and renovation, which enhanced living and working conditions of 96 troops (12.6% of total)

Actual outputs

Service improvements

- Installation of a digital microwave backbone establishing a high-capacity voice and data linking system from Camp Faouar to Camp Ziouani and then 6 area of separation positions (HS, HH, HB, 10, 27 and 60)
- The replacement and upgrading of 9 telephone exchanges, 5 small at the UNDOF representation office in Damascus and positions 10, 27, 60 and 80 and 4 large at Camp Faouar and Camp Ziouani (2 in each camp) to improve telephone connectivity and allow centralized management. Data routing equipment was added at each location to bring data connectivity (Lotus Notes, e-mail, Mercury and other United Nations administrative applications) to these operational positions
- 15% construction of 9 accommodation buildings completed at Camp Ziouani
- 10% construction of accommodation building completed at area of separation positions 10 and 25, 35% at position 31 and 95% at position 62
- 1 kitchen construction completed at position 68, 10% kitchen construction completed at area of separation position 31 and 45% at position 62
- 10% construction of military police office completed at Camp Ziouani and 10% construction of Communications and Information Technology Section office completed at Camp Faouar
- 10% construction of communications equipment workshop completed at Camp Ziouani
- 1 transport workshop building constructed at Camp Faouar
- 2 new shelters completed, one for Japanese contingent at Camp Ziouani and one at area of separation position 60; one shelter extension completed at position 27; 4 shelter extensions under construction at positions 10 (10%), 25 (10%), 31 (15%) and 62 (15%)
- Replaced water distribution lines at Camp Faouar
- 3 new water well/filtration systems under construction at area of separation positions 60 (70%), 68 (40%) and 80 (40%)
- Upgraded power distribution at Camp Faouar, Camp Ziouani and positions 60 and 68
- Area of separation positions made redundant under the modernization programme were closed or much reduced in size — position 14 was completely closed; position 61 was reduced from approximately 3,600 square metres to approximately 100 square metres, just enough for a watchtower in a fenced enclosure; position 65 was reduced from approximately 3,600 square metres to approximately 200 square metres, just enough to contain a watchtower, a small accommodation building and a generator hut

Military personnel

- 1,250 military personnel emplaced, rotated and repatriated
- Rations and petrol, oil and lubricants supplied to 2 camps and 27 area of separation positions for 1,037 troops (average per month)

Civilian personnel

- 41 international and 89 national civilian staff contracts administered

Facilities and infrastructure

- 4 buildings completely renovated: engineering office building, procurement office building at Camp Faouar, accommodation building at position 68 and kitchen at position 60. 2 buildings in progress at Camp Faouar: transport office building and Austrian battalion headquarters building 165
- Replaced roofs for 3 buildings: UNDOF representation office in Damascus and transport office and UNTSO observer group Golan office, both in Camp Faouar
- Replaced 35% of the central heating lines at Camp Ziouani
- Upgraded water well at Camp Faouar
- 166 generators operated, maintained and repaired

Ground transportation

- 386 vehicles maintained, including 28 Nyala and 4 M113 armoured personnel carriers
- Refurbished 28 Nyala armoured personnel carriers taken over from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and installed communications equipment compatible with UNDOF operating systems

Communications

- Maintained 9 telephone exchanges (Ericsson MD110)

Information technology

- 351 desktops, 41 laptops, 145 printers and 22 scanners supported, maintained and repaired
- Wide area network supported using 87 work stations for 145 users

Medical

- Provided services to 6,854 patients through three level-I medical centres

Comments

Commenced implementation of the UNDOF modernization programme, with fiscal year 2002/03 being year one, after approval by the Security Council and General Assembly

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources[1]

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (1) - (2)*	*(4) = (3) ÷ (1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	19 451.2	19 309.3	141.9	0.7
Civilian police	—	—	—	—
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**19 451.2**	**19 309.3**	**141.9**	**0.7**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	5 045.7	5 219.6	(173.9)	(3.4)
National staff	1 583.6	1 673.1	(89.5)	(5.7)
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**6 629.3**	**6 892.7**	**(263.4)**	**(4.0)**
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	40.0	49.7	(9.7)	(24.3)
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	—	—	—	—
Official travel	204.4	253.6	(49.2)	(24.1)
Facilities and infrastructure	6 359.5	6 481.2	(121.7)	(1.9)
Ground transportation	2 680.4	2 257.2	423.2	15.8
Air transportation	—	—	—	—
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	1 772.8	1 797.7	(24.9)	(1.4)
Information technology	714.5	714.5	—	(0.0)
Medical	271.1	271.8	(0.7)	(0.3)
Special equipment	327.5	323.5	4.0	1.2
Other supplies, services and equipment	541.1	624.5	(83.4)	(15.4)
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**12 911.3**	**12 773.7**	**137.6**	**1.1**
Gross requirements	**38 991.8**	**38 975.7**	**16.1**	**0.04**
Staff assessment income	919.8	1 006.4	(86.6)	(9.4)
Net requirements	**38 072.0**	**37 969.3**	**102.7**	**0.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**38 991.8**	**38 975.7**	**16.1**	**0.04**

[1] Pursuant to recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/57/772, para. 135), financial resources reflect adjusted distribution of approved resources between military and police personnel and operational costs categories of expenditure.

B. Other income and adjustments

Category	*Amount (Thousands of United States dollars)*
Interest income	1 190.0
Other/miscellaneous income	240.0
Prior-period adjustments	(9.0)
Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations	454.0
Total	**1 875.0**

C. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

Category	*Expenditure (Thousands of United States dollars)*
Major equipment	306.8
Self-sustainment	—
Catering (kitchen facilities)	135.5
Minor engineering	82.1
Miscellaneous general stores	110.9
Medical services	80.0
Explosive ordnance disposal	44.0
Observation	0.4
Subtotal	**452.9**
Total	**759.7**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	0%	1 December 1998	1 December 1998
Intensified operational condition factor	0%	1 December 1998	1 December 1998
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0%	1 December 1998	1 December 1998
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor			
Austria	0.25%	—	—
Canada	2.75%	1 November 2000	1 November 2000
Japan	2.50%	7 February 1997	7 February 1997
Slovakia	0.00%	1 July 2002	1 July 2002

IV. Analysis of variances[2]

		Variance	
Military contingents	–	$141.9	0.7%

6. Reduced requirements were due mainly to a revised rations contract starting from April 2003 resulting in savings of about $20 per person per month and a favourable exchange rate of 51.5 Syrian pounds to the United States dollar, with the budget estimate of November 2002 having been based on an exchange rate of 46 to 1.

	Variance	
International staff	($173.9)	(3.4%)

7. Additional requirements were due mainly to higher staff assessment costs and common staff costs than the standard cost estimates.

	Variance	
National staff	($89.5)	(5.7%)

8. Additional requirements resulted from the increase in national staff salaries and entitlements effective July 2002.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($9.7)	(24.3%)

9. Additional requirements were due mainly to the subcontracting of five individuals to complete electrical work for the ongoing construction projects under the modernization programme.

	Variance	
Official travel	($49.2)	(24.1%)

10. Additional requirements were due mainly to unforeseen travel by a Department of Peacekeeping Operations working group on security and evacuation plans and nuclear, biological and chemical issues, necessitated by the security situation in the region.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($121.7)	(1.9%)

11. The additional requirements were due to the higher than foreseen consumption of electricity and water for the ongoing construction projects under the

[2] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

modernization programme. In addition, the two battalions required additional field defence supplies to upgrade their positions because of the security situation in the region.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$423.2	15.8%

12. Reduced requirements were due to the receipt of 60 vehicles, including 28 Nyala armoured personnel carriers, from downsizing missions for which UNDOF had to pay only the freight charges.

	Variance	
Communications	($24.9)	(1.4%)

13. Additional requirements were due to the purchase of spare parts to maintain military communications systems for the Nyala armoured personnel carrier fleet transferred from UNIFIL.

	Variance	
Medical	($0.7)	(0.3%)

14. Additional requirements were the result of a higher than anticipated number of medical cases that had to be referred to a local hospital for treatment.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($83.4)	(15.4%)

15. Additional requirements were the result of unbudgeted losses on currency exchange.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

16. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force are:**

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $16,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other income and adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2003, amounting to $1,875,000 from interest income ($1,190,000), other/miscellaneous income ($240,000) and savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations ($454,000), offset by prior-period adjustments of $9,000.

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Agenda item 147
Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

The total expenditure for MINURSO for the reporting period has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by components, namely, substantive civilian, military and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Variance*	
			Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	7 300.3	6 214.8	1 085.5	14.9
Civilian personnel	21 634.8	18 191.5	3 443.3	15.9
Operational costs	12 594.4	14 002.7	(1 408.3)	(11.2)
Gross requirements	**41 529.5**	**38 409.0**	**3 120.5**	**7.5**
Staff assessment income	3 081.0	2 636.2	444.8	14.4
Net requirements	**38 448.5**	**35 772.8**	**2 675.7**	**7.0**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	3 670.8	2 567.4	1 103.4	30.1
Total requirements	**45 200.3**	**40 976.4**	**4 223.9**	**9.3**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Authorized*[a]	*Planned (average)*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	203	203	190	6.4
Military contingents	27	27	27	0.0
Civilian police[c]	81	26	26	0.0
International staff[c]	300	184	168	8.7
National staff	113	113	112	0.9
Government-provided personnel	10	10	4	60.0

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

[c] As a result of the suspension of the activities of the Identification Commission, budgetary provision was made for only 26 civilian police and 184 international staff posts.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 19 April 2002 (A/56/826) and amounted to US$ 41,529,500 gross ($38,488,500 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind of $3,670,800. It provided for 203 military observers, 27 military personnel, 26 civilian police, 184 international staff, 113 local staff and 10 observers from the African Union. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 18 of its report dated 17 May 2002 (A/56/946), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $41,529,500 gross for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/298 of 27 June 2002, appropriated an amount of $41,529,500 gross ($38,488,500 net) for the maintenance of the mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

3. The mandate of MINURSO was established by the Security Council in its resolution 690 (1991). The mandate for the performance period was provided by Security Council resolutions 1406 (2002), 1429 (2002), 1463 (2003), 1469 (2003) and 1485 (2003).

4. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

5. Within this overall objective, the Mission, during the performance report period, has contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, as shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components: substantive civilian, military and support. The components reflect, rather than determine, the common programmatic nature of the expected accomplishments and outputs contained therein.

6. The frameworks represent a shift towards a results-based budgeting approach. The 2002/03 budget did not include standard frameworks for planned results, which would have been the baseline against which performance would be measured and reported. Therefore, MINURSO mandate performance is presented in a transitional format showing the actual indicators of achievement and actual outputs during the 2002/03 period for which information was available. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the time frame of the mission and the actual indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the performance period. The actual outputs represent the contributions made by the mission towards the expected accomplishments during the performance period.

Component 1: Substantive civilian

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1 Progress towards the political settlement of the status of Western Sahara	1.1.1 Parties received, discussed and responded to the peace plan for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara
	1.1.2 Neighbouring countries received, discussed and commented on the peace plan for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara
	1.1.3 No hostilities between the parties

Actual outputs

- 16 high-level political consultations by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with the parties, neighbouring countries and key Member States
- 50 contacts by the Political Affairs Officer with the parties, neighboring countries and key Member States in the region
- 2 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council
- Electronically archived 244,643 files relating to persons who applied to be included in the voter list
- Secured storage of 244,643 registered voter files and other sensitive Identification Commission documents and materials
- 250 summaries of international and regional media reports regarding issues of relevance to Western Sahara, for use in the preparation of assessments by political officers in the mission, the Secretariat and by Member States

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.2 Progress towards the resolution of humanitarian issues, in particular those related to prisoners of war (POWs), refugees and persons unaccounted for	1.2.1 The basic food needs of Western Saharan refugees are met
	1.2.2 Increased interest in telephone services between the refugee camps and the Territory

Actual outputs

- Conducted jointly with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 6 high-level meetings of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with the parties and neighbouring States on the implementation of confidence-building measures
- Conducted 2 meetings, jointly with the World Food Programme, with more than 15 donors regarding the continuing food shortages in the Tindouf area refugee camps
- Contributed to the release of 100 POWs and organized a visit by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the POW detention centre in Tindouf
- Conducted 2 high-level consultations with the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva on the situation regarding POWs and persons unaccounted for
- Assisted with the negotiation and implementation of proposals by UNHCR for limited confidence-building, telephone and mail services between the Tindouf refugee camps and the Territory

Comments

The telephone service was implemented but suspended shortly after it was started by one of the parties. At the request of the other party, the mail service has been postponed

Component 2: Military

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1 Maintenance of the ceasefire	2.1.1 No serious violations of the ceasefire and related agreements
	2.1.2 Major limitations on the freedom of movement of military observers lifted by one of the parties

Actual outputs

- Conducted, on both sides of the berm, 5,436 ground patrols covering 1,204,906 km, with four military observers in each patrol; and 363 air patrols of 790 flying hours, with two military observers in each patrol
- Visited 18,190 military units of the Royal Moroccan Army and the Frente POLISARIO during ground patrols, and 4,147 military units during air patrols
- Investigated 14 allegations of ceasefire violations

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.2 A reduction in mine threats on both sides of the berm	2.2.1 No person killed or injured by exploded mines or ordnance

Actual outputs

- Marked 44 mines and pieces of unexploded ordnance
- Monitored 71 disposal operations
- Established a mine and unexploded ordinance database — the Information Management System for Mine Action

Component 3: Support

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1 Effective and efficient logistical and administrative support provided to the mission	3.1.1 Reduced procurement lead time from 120 to 90 days
	3.1.2 Reduction in the per person cost of rations provided to military observers
	3.1.3 Operational efficiencies achieved in information technology, air and ground transportation operations and communications

Actual outputs

Service improvement

- Renegotiated the existing food contract, resulting in a 15 per cent reduction in the daily per person cost of rations at team sites from $6.95 to $5.90
- Cannibalized spare parts from written-off vehicles, reducing the cost of spare parts from $520,000 to $497,000

Personnel

- Emplaced, repatriated and rotated 217 military personnel (190 military observers on average and 27 troops) and 26 civilian police
- Supplied 190 military observers with rations and 27 troops, 26 civilian police and 284 civilian personnel with bottled water
- Administered 1,680 civilian contracts

Facilities and infrastructure

- Maintained 16 United Nations facilities at 12 locations
- Built 3 soft-wall 8-person sleepers at three team sites and completed 20 per cent of the team sites refurbishment plan
- Operated, maintained and repaired 77 generators at 16 facilities, including provision for approximately 1,052,500 litres of fuel and 9,100 litres of lubricant
- Repaired and maintained 30 km of airstrips at 3 locations and revitalized one airstrip after 3 years of closure

Ground transportation

- Maintained 277 light vehicles at 12 locations, including provision for 1,175,400 litres of fuel and 30,205 litres of lubricant
- Maintained 32 heavy/special vehicles at 9 locations, including provision for 256,800 litres of fuel and 4,487 litres of lubricant
- Trained 5 personnel in technical support and spare parts

Air transportation

- Managed 3 fixed-wing aircraft and 3 helicopter contracts for 3,234 logistical flight hours and 790 military air-patrolling flight hours, including provision for 4,151,737 litres of fuel and 1,620 litres of lubricant
- Transported passengers 10,097 km
- Loaded and transported 826 metric tons of cargo
- Trained 10 personnel in dangerous goods administration, aviation safety, aviation fuel quality procedures and air operations

Communications

- Supported 11 VSAT systems throughout the mission area
- Supported 4 telephone exchanges for 527 users
- Trained 15 personnel
- Supported 495 VHF mobile, base and portable radios and 240 HF mobile and base radios at 12 locations

Information technology

- Supported, maintained and repaired 498 desktops, 42 laptops, 273 printers and 12 servers at 12 locations
- Provided support for 440 users on the MINURSO Wide Area Network
- Trained 9 personnel

Medical

- Provided level 1 medical services to 527 personnel

Other supplies and services

- Handled 22,300 kilograms of freight for 293 users

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

Category	Apportionment[a] (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Variance Percentage (4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	4 801.0	4 372.0	429.0	8.9
Military contingents	1 920.8	1 281.4	639.4	33.3
Civilian police	578.5	561.4	17.1	3.0
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**7 300.3**	**6 214.8**	**1 085.5**	**14.9**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	19 941.7	16 845.8	3 095.9	15.5
National staff	1 693.1	1 345.7	347.4	20.5
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**21 634.8**	**18 191.5**	**3 443.3**	**15.9**
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—
Government-provided personnel	195.0	35.9	159.1	81.6
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	32.9	27.1	5.8	17.6
Official travel	243.4	453.9	(210.5)	(86.5)
Facilities and infrastructure	2 057.8	2 600.9	(543.1)	(26.4)
Ground transportation	1 932.0	1 595.9	336.1	17.4
Air transportation	6 403.6	5 868.4	535.2	8.4
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	791.9	1 584.2	(792.3)	(100.1)
Information technology	461.2	568.7	(107.5)	(23.3)
Medical	88.0	107.3	(19.3)	(21.9)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	388.6	1 160.4	(771.8)	(198.6)
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**12 594.4**	**14 002.7**	**(1 408.3)**	**(11.2)**
Gross requirements	**41 529.5**	**38 409.0**	**3 120.5**	**7.5**
Staff assessment income	3 081.0	2 636.2	444.8	14.4
Net requirements	**38 448.5**	**35 772.8**	**2 675.7**	**7.0**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[b]	3 670.8	2 567.4	1 103.4	30.1
Total requirements	**45 200.3**	**40 976.4**	**4 223.9**	**9.3**

[a] Reflects adjusted distribution of approved resources between military and police personnel and operational costs categories of expenditure.

[b] Includes $317,394 from the Government of Algeria, $2,050,001 from the Government of Morocco and $200,000 from the Frente POLISARIO.

B. Other income and adjustments

Category	*Amount (Thousands of US dollars)*
Interest income	177.0
Other/miscellaneous income	170.0
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(36.0)
Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations	2 522.0
Total	**2 833.0**

C. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

Category	*Expenditure (Thousands of US dollars)*
Major equipment	95.3
Self-sustainment	—
Total	**95.3**

D. Non-budgeted contributions

Category	*Actual value (Thousands of US dollars)*
Status-of-forces agreement	3 922.4
Voluntary contributions in-kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**3 922.4**

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	**$429.0**	**8.9%**

7. The unspent balance resulted primarily from lower requirements for mission subsistence allowance due to an average vacancy rate of 6.4 per cent. The budget had been based on full deployment.

	Variance	
Military contingents	**$639.4**	**33.3%**

8. The unutilized balance was primarily attributable to rations. As a result of the adjusted distribution of resources between military and police and operational costs categories of expenditure, the costs of rations for military observers have been recorded under this heading, as well as under other supplies and equipment. The related apportionment was not adjusted, resulting in an unspent balance under this heading.

	Variance	
International staff	**$3 095.9**	**15.5%**

9. The unspent balance was the result of three factors: an average vacancy rate of 8.7 per cent, posts encumbered at lower than budgeted levels and the inclusion of service allowance in the calculation of international staff salaries. The latter item was recorded as expenditure under common staff costs.

	Variance	
National staff	**$347.4**	**20.5%**

10. The unspent balance resulted primarily from the encumbrance of national staff posts at levels lower than the GSL-4, step I level provided for in the budget.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	**$159.1**	**81.6%**

11. The unutilized balance was primarily attributable to lower requirements for mission subsistence allowance paid to observers from the African Union. This was due to two factors: an average vacancy rate of 60 per cent and the fact that only 50 per cent of the observers received mission subsistence allowance from MINURSO. The remaining observers were paid directly by the African Union.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

	Variance	
Consultants	$5.8	17.6%

12. Provision was made for an independent jurist to assist the Identification Commission with its activities. However, with the suspension of the Commission, the services of an independent jurist were no longer required. Instead, the resources were used to retain consultancy services to assist with negotiations on the new political initiatives of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General. The variance resulted from differences in the length of time that consultancy services were retained and the rates at which they were paid.

	Variance	
Official travel	($210.5)	(86.5%)

13. Additional requirements for official travel arose primarily as a result of the need to support the new political initiatives of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($543.1)	(26.4%)

14. Additional requirements were attributable primarily to the replacement of the existing prefabricated accommodation facilities and equipment of the military observers. As a result of the uncertainty surrounding the long-term duration of the mission, the prefabricated accommodation facilities had not been replaced since the inception of the mission in 1991. Continuous maintenance was no longer feasible and replacement became necessary to ensure that the military observers, many of them stationed in remote team sites subject to severe weather conditions, were provided with adequate accommodation.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$336.1	17.4%

15. Some vehicles for which budgetary provision had been made were unable to be procured due to the lack of a systems contract. However, to meet the operational requirements of the Mission, vehicles were transferred from the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). The unspent balance was therefore the result of the difference between the budgeted purchase costs of the new vehicles and the costs relating to the transfer of existing vehicles from UNMIBH.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$535.2	8.4%

16. The unspent balance related primarily to reduced requirements for fuel, which resulted from the fact that actual aircraft utilization rates were substantially lower than budgeted for.

	Variance	
Communications	($792.3)	(100.1%)

17. Additional requirements were principally attributable to the replacement of obsolete mobile communications equipment for military observers and the installation on patrol vehicles of mobile radios with global positioning system capabilities.

	Variance	
Information technology	($107.5)	(23.3%)

18. Additional requirements arose as a result of the acquisition of equipment required in connection with the establishment of a training centre, the replacement of the existing data backup system and the acquisition of a videoconferencing system to provide continuous communication with the liaison office in Tindouf.

	Variance	
Medical	($19.3)	(21.9%)

19. Specialist medical services had previously been provided at no cost to MINURSO, as a result of which no budgetary provisions were made. This arrangement ceased during the performance period with the closure of the hospital at which the services had been provided. Additional requirements thus arose from the fact that specialist medical services for MINURSO personnel had to be sought elsewhere and had to be obtained at commercial rates.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($771.8)	(198.6%)

20. The additional requirements were primarily attributable to rations. As a result of the adjusted distribution of resources between military and police and operational costs categories of expenditure, the costs of rations have been recorded under this heading, as well as under military contingents. The related apportionment was not adjusted, resulting in an overrun under this heading.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

21. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MINURSO are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $3,120,500 with respect to the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income and adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2003, amounting to $2,833,000 from interest income ($177,000) and other/miscellaneous income ($170,000), offset by prior-period adjustments of $36,000 and savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations ($2,522,000).**